EXHIBIT A

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Page 1
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  2
               IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
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                   FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE
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       RONALD CANTOR, IVAN
                                   ) No. 97-586-KAJ
       SNYDER and JAMES A.
       SCARPONE, as TRUSTEES OF
       THE MAFCO LITIGATION, and
  7
       as Successors in Interest
       to the Marvel
       Entertainment Group,
       Inc., et al.,
  9
                Plaintiffs,
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                vs.
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      RONALD O. PERELMAN, et
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      al.,
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                Defendants.
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         VIDEOTAPED DEPOSITION OF JEFFREY L. BALIBAN
18
                       New York, New York
                    Tuesday, April 11, 2006
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     Reported by:
     PENNY SHERMAN
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     JOB NO. 183397
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decisions were made, there was also potential benefits to using debt over equity?

MR. GOLDWATER: Objection to form.

A. I'm not aware, certainly in November of 1996, of the breach of fiduciary duty. And i guess, for my -- for the purposes of my answer, i'm assuming that there was a breach of fiduciary duty.

9 Ultimately, I understand that's up to 10 the court. And if the court decides there was no breach of fiduciary duty, I suppose that changes 11 12 the nature of this case. But for the purposes of my report, I'm assuming that there was a breach of 13 14 fiduciary duty.

I'm not aware of any benefit at November of 1996 that that breach of fiduciary duty caused or engendered to Marvel. And I'm not even certain -- I'd have to think about this -- even if there was benefit at some earlier time, whether or 20 not that means a breach of fiduciary duty or the 21 damages that flow from a breach of fiduciary duty are somehow impacted. But it's something, I guess, I'd have to think about, and it probably requires a legal analysis that I would rely on counsel to provide.

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2 Q. It says, in the third to last sentence 3 on that page, in other words, leveraged 4 stockholders have better returns in good times than 5 do unleveraged stockholders, but have worse returns 6 in bad times.

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7 And over on the next page, I'll just 8 draw your attention to another statement. It's 9 very similar, page 399. The second sentence says, 10 This means that the levered stockholders have 11 better returns in good times than do unlevered 12 stockholders, but have worse returns in bad times implying greater risk with leverage. 13

So, in terms of a financing decision, at 14 15 the time the decision is made, if you don't know 16 for certain that bad times are ahead, it doesn't 17 mean that you're going to damage shareholders by 18 financing the debt versus equity; is that fair?

MR. GOLDWATER: Objection.

A. Well, I'm sorry. Could you give me your question one more time?

Q. Let me ask it in a different way. Do you agree with the statement from this finance textbook that levered stockholders have better returns in good times than do unlevered

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MR. LOCKWOOD: Well, let's mark Exhibit 11, a document that is an excerpt from a finance textbook that you cite in your report.

(Baliban Exhibit 11, Excerpt from a finance textbook, marked for identification, as of this date.)

MR. GOLDWATER: Do you have a copy of that?

MR. LOCKWOOD: Yeah, I do.

 Q. You cite in your report a textbook written by Ross, Westerfield, and Jaffe, R-O-S-S, W-E-S-T-E-R-F-I-E-L-D and J-A-F-F-E, titled

14 Corporate Finance.

A. Yes.

Q. And that's a sound book in terms of 16 17 setting forth basic principles of corporate

18 finance; is that fair? 19

A. Okay.

A. Yes.

20 Q. And I just want to draw your 21 attention -- I gave you an excerpt from it and I 22 want to draw your attention to page 398. The 23 bottom paragraph on that page under the heading, 24 Risk to Equity Holders Rises With Leverage.

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2 stockholders that have worse returns in bad times, 3 implying greater risk with leverage; do you agree 4 with that principle?

A. In general, yes.

Q. In 1994 and 1995, when the Marvel board was making its financing decisions, do you have a view, at that time -- did you do an analysis as to how certain its ultimate bad times in 1996 were?

Let me rephrase that question. It's not a good question.

Did you do a study or analysis at the time that the financing decisions were made in 1994 and 1995, about how likely future bad times were for Marvel versus future good times?

MR. GOLDWATER: Objection to form.

A. I did not do a study of expectations of good times versus bad times. What I - what opinion I ultimately reach is, the riskiness of returns was increased at the time that the decisions were made to sign the indenture covenants and to limit Marvel's ability to access capital markets or have typical flexibility in its financing. And because the risk was increased, the value, the expected value of those earnings would

Page 202 Page 204 Baliban Baliban 1 1 2 2 is, the distress that they suffer when they are too be lower. 3 Q. We have to take a break now because of 3 highly leveraged. There are circumstances when 4 the tape. Are you done with your answer? 4 companies can suffer economic distress and not 5 5 necessarily suffer financial distress because 6 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: The time is 5:29 p.m. 6 they're not too highly levered. There are 7 and this marks the end of Tape Number 3. 7 circumstances where companies can be suffering from 8 (A recess was taken.) 8 financial distress even though their business is 9 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: The time is 5:34 p.m. 9 good and there's no economic distress. 10 and this marks the beginning of Tape Number 4. 10 In Marvei's case, you had both. You had 11 Q. If you go back to the rebuttal report of 11 economic distress. There were exogenous shocks 12 Professor Holthausen, Exhibit 10. 12 that caused business to just take a downturn. 13 A. Okay. 13 Business did not turn out to be as good as they 14 Q. There's another criticism that he has of 14 expected and they were suffering from financial 15 your analysis, which he labels the sole causation 15 distress. assumption. Are you familiar with that criticism? 16 16 Now, Marvel's stock price went from 17 A. I recall it. I don't know the exact 17 30-something, 35 down to 4. And I'm not saying 18 paragraph. 18 anywhere that that entire drop from \$30 -- \$35 a 19 share down to \$4 a share Is due to the indenture 19 Q. It's in paragraph 9. 20 20 covenants. I'm saying, when it was 4, at the time A. Okay. 21 Q. Why don't you take a moment to read 21 that it was at a liquidity crisis and needed cash 22 22 and could not get cash at all and had nowhere to go paragraph 9. 23 A. Okay. 23 and nowhere to turn, the drop from \$4.62 and a half 24 24 Q. Do you have a response to his criticism to a \$1.88 is a measure of the financial distress based on your sole causation assumption? 25 or the damage that the limitations that those Page 203 Page 205 1 Baliban 1 Baliban 2 2 A. Well, I'm not -- I'm not sure what he's indenture covenants caused. That's when the teeth saying where he says, I don't apportion economic of those covenants and those restrictions really, 3 4 harm between the effect of the holding company 4 really sank in. 5 notes and the effect of Marvel's capital structure 5 So, I'm not sure I understand what he 6 decisions, absent holding company notes. The -means by solely caused. I do believe that the

7 I'm not saying that Marvel was a financially distressed organization before the signing of the 8 9 holding company notes. 10 Q. And you are --A. I'm also not saying that -- I'm also not 11 saying that Marvel did not suffer economic 12 13 distress. 14 14 Q. And what -- that last statement, what do 15 15 you mean by that? 16 A. It is a recognized concept that 16 17 17 companies can suffer economic distress, which means 18 that business is poor or there's some exogenous 18 19 shock that causes expected earnings to be far less 19 20 than -- to be far less, and there to be general 21 business downturns. And that is what I would call 22 economic distress. 23 It is a recognized concept that, 23

separate and apart from economic distress,

companies can suffer from financial distress, that

financial distress was solely caused by the indenture covenants and the financing choices that

9 Marvel's board made, in -- because those indenture

10 covenants existed.

11 Q. Take a look at paragraph 30 of your 12 report.

13 A. 30?

Q. Yes, 30. Three, zero.

And this is of my report?

Q. Of your report, yes.

A. Okay.

 Q. In paragraph 30 you state in the second sentence that, at the preannouncement price of

20 \$4.63 a share, Marvel would have needed to buy --

21 find a buyer for 75.68 million shares to raise the

22 \$350 million.

Sir, are you offering your opinion that 24 in November of 1996 Marvel could have done a public offering and raised \$350 million at a price of

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